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the Court to appear for the LUNA RAIL (Indevco) Co., which is the owner of the property. The court then asked the County Clerk and Mr. Robertson, the attorney for the county, whether they had any objection to the official record being made up as now since why have the county records been made up as they have been? It was said that the county records had been made up as they have been for some time and that the county had the right to make up the records as they saw fit. The court then asked the County Clerk and Mr. Robertson, the attorney for the county, whether they had any objection to the official record being made up as now since why have the county records been made up as they have been? It was said that the county records had been made up as they have been for some time and that the county had the right to make up the records as they saw fit. The court then asked the County Clerk and Mr. Robertson, the attorney for the county, whether they had any objection to the official record being made up as now since why have the county records been made up as they have been? It was said that the county records had been made up as they have been for some time and that the county had the right to make up the records as they saw fit.

POLICE.

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country, owing to the scanty rainfall, is considered, but everyone sees that the expectations with which we began the year will not be realised; we must be content if we escape without serious misfortune. Looking at the reports after day, some people might be disposed to take a very gloomy view of the situation; but it would be a mistake to view only the dark side of things. Although the continued absence of rain has caused the failure of crops in some districts and the wholesale losses of stock in others, the recuperative power of the country is great, and if a decided change in the weather came soon, we should escape from the worst consequences of the drought. Perhaps the most encouraging feature of the present terrible season is the fact that under such conditions the country, to speak comparatively, has suffered so little. The season, it must be borne in mind, is unprecedented, so far as the meteorological records are able to show. In his report on the rainfall for September the Government Astronomer called attention to the fact that in the first nine months of the year, which are generally the wettest, the total fall of rain at the great majority of the stations was only about 30 per cent. of the average for the year. Some places had only had a quarter of their average, and in a few cases the fall amounted to only one-fifth of the average. Very little rain has fallen in any part of the colony since September, and the position is worse now than it was before. In the other colonies, too, they are complaining of deficient rainfall; in Queensland, however, according to our telegrams to-day, there are indications of a break-up of the drought.

If the summer should be a dry one, the consequences will be serious, and even if rain should come soon our position will not be enviable. The influence of the bad season we have had will be felt, no matter what the weather for the rest of the year may be, and it will show itself in a variety of ways. The labour market is sure to be unfavourably affected. Stockowners and farmers, having fewer stock to deal with and smaller crops to gather, will have less employment to give, and no surprise need be felt if we hear complaints before long that men are seeking work without being able to obtain it. The position may possibly be aggravated by an inflow of labour from the neighbouring states; indeed it is more than likely that this will be the case. Returns recently published show that large numbers of the men for whom employment has been found by the New South Wales Government came from Victoria and the other Australian colonies. The signs point to a further influx of labour from the other colonies, especially from Victoria. They are complaining of deficient rainfall, while the inflation which led to the land "boom" has been followed by the inevitable reaction. Money, which a few months ago was abundant, is now scarce, land does not sell, and stocks of all kinds, even bank shares, have fallen in value. These things point to the approach of a period of depression with our neighbours; and we may depend upon it that, whatever our own situation may be, we shall before long find people coming over here from Victoria under the impression that they will better themselves by doing so. It has also to be borne in mind that the few railway works now in progress in this colony will very shortly be completed.

The signs warn us to expect a glutted labour market. The question is, Can anything be done to meet the difficulty; can means be devised for easing off the pressure which seems to be threatened? In times of difficulty the Government is always looked to; and no doubt the Government can do much. But we want no more relief works and camps of "unemployed." The system which has been adopted in the past is a wasteful and a demoralising one, and we do not wish to continue it. If it is thought that the people are likely to want work, the proper course to adopt would be, not to wait until the pressure comes, when the Government will be driven to adopt undesirable expedients, but to meet the difficulty before it arrives by making arrangements to push on useful and necessary public works. At the present moment there are few large public works in progress, and not for many years has railway construction been so slack. In the memorandum which Mr. GOUGHAM left behind him on quitting the Department, he called attention to the fact that there were at that time (October) only 66 miles of railway under construction, and it is understood that the greater part of this work will be finished by the end of the year. No new railway tenders have been called for, and no public work of magnitude is ready to be undertaken. The fact is that a considerable check has been placed upon the public works expenditure during the last year or two. In 1884, 1885, and 1886, the amount expended out of loans was something like three millions and a quarter for each year. In 1887 the amount fell to £1,979,000; and although the returns for this year have not been published, it may be assumed that the expenditure has not increased. The diminished expenditure upon public works has obviously had a good deal to do with the depression in the labour market which was felt so severely last year, and is felt to some extent even now. With the prospect that the depression will become deeper before very long, would it not be well to start as soon as possible any public works that ought to be undertaken? It would be worse than a blunder to construct works for the mere purpose of finding employment, and, under the new and wholesome system by which all large undertakings have to be reported upon by the Public Works Committee before they are submitted to Parliament there must be more deliberation than was formerly the case. The Committee, however, is steadily at work, and it has already recommended the construction of some works of importance, the construction of which would give employment to a considerable number of men. But before these works can be commenced bills must be brought in and passed by the Assembly. As matters now stand—with the Budget debate unfinished and the Christmas recess only four weeks off—these bills do not seem to have a very good chance of passing; but we would ask members to consider how important it is that business of this sort should be transacted, so that the Government may be in a position to relieve the pressure which may be expected to come before long.

The unnecessary prolongation of the

Budget debate in the Assembly has so shortened the time for business that it is doubtful whether even the Estimates and the few urgent measures referred to in the GOVERNOR'S Speech will be dealt with this year. But with the consequences of this terrible drought coming under their observation day after day, members should see that it is their duty to help the Government to pass at least one measure—the Irrigation and Water Conservation Bill. As long as Australia exists it will suffer from drought, and the only way in which we can mitigate the severe consequences of such visitations is to adopt some large system of storing and distributing water. But, although everyone acknowledges this, the question is put off, and nothing is done. Providence reads us bitter lessons, but, in our criminal folly, we despise the teaching.

As our cables announce, another horrible atrocity has been committed in the Whitechapel district. The would-be murderer did not fully accomplish his intention, and his victim has survived. An arrest has been made, and it is to be hoped that the man who is secured may prove to be the perpetrator of the crime. The failure hitherto of the police to obtain a clue to the murderer or murderers in the eight preceding cases is a matter in which the public must feel intense interest. Since the month of March eight murders of the same kind have been committed in London, each more diabolical in nature than the last, and the victims have all been women of the same class. Ever since the first crime was committed, Scotland Yard has been hard at work to discover the criminal, but to no purpose. We use the word criminal because the conclusion has become a settled one that the crimes must have been committed by one man, since they have been performed upon one class of people, and in each case much after the same fashion; sufficiently so at any rate to suggest the horrible handiwork of one person. It has been suggested that some of the crimes may have been imitative; but against this there is to be set the fact, as it has been pointed out, that had they been imitative they would have followed more quickly the one upon the other, as in cases where an Oriental or a partly insane member of another race runs amuck, and he is followed by another upon the same dread work. There is generally a quick multiplication of the crimes. The same thing applies to suicide. We have had examples of that here. A suicide from "Rough on Rats" a year or so ago was followed by a half-dozen others in astonishing rapidity through the same cause. While, therefore, imitative crimes would be likely to be such not only in regard to weapons, but the mode of killing also, the peculiar characteristics are too apparently the result of one disordered and evil mind to admit of much doubt that one man has committed the horrible atrocities. Not the least support to this theory is the fact that no clue whatever is left behind; no trace remains that can be followed. The only clue of any value that the miscreant left was some writing upon the wall in the case of the Mitre-square murder. This was rubbed out by the police, and the clue, such as it was, was therefore destroyed. No other discovery has been of any value. The supposition that the murders were committed for anatomical purposes has been given up, and there is only the one conclusion left, that they have been accomplished by a keen, shrewd individual, very likely a monomaniac, whose one desire is blood, who goes to his work systematically, and who covers up his trail successfully.

The reproach and criticism that have been heaped upon the London police for their failure to unearth the criminal who perpetrated the former crimes have been for the most part unreasonable. Never before have such efforts been made to bring a criminal to justice as in the case of the Whitechapel murders. The police have naturally felt their reputations to be more at stake than in even common cases, because of the excitement that has existed regarding the murders and against them; but they cannot provide clues. They can preserve vigilance and faithfully walk their beats; they can act upon information that is given to them, but they cannot manufacture clues and information. If the murderer had left his hat, a handkerchief, a slip of paper, a knife behind, as is so often the case, it is likely that he would have been brought to justice long before this; but not only has there been nothing of this sort, but everything would point to his being the only possessor of the awful secret. Were there a gang, some one tempted by reward would have turned Queen's evidence before this. This much, of course, can be said, that a thoroughly intelligent detective force, by long habits of familiarity with methods of discovering crime, with a thorough knowledge of the haunts of criminals, and possessing an instinct that would lead them naturally towards the source of crime, would be likely to find the murderer if he had not an intelligence and an astonishing dexterity which the detective did not possess, together with the intervening chances of obliteration of all traces on his side. These chances are very great. In so densely populated a district as Whitechapel a man could easily lose himself a minute or so after committing a crime. If he had done his horrible work without staining his clothes with blood, if he was cool and deliberate, and was of the type of man about whom there was nothing that was suspicious, it would only be an accident that would throw him into the hands of the authorities. In the case of the Mitre-square murder a man was seen talking to the murdered woman but a few minutes before the crime was committed. But the witness said he could not recognise the man again, and that evidence was of little value. The blood-stained apron of the woman that was found near the wall bearing the writing of which we have spoken was no better clue, and unless it turns out that the police have now secured the right man the murderer is, so far, safe.

The failure of the police to discover these crimes is nothing extraordinary. Sir CHARLES WARREN'S report for 1887, as one of our English contemporaries points out, shows that out of thirteen murders committed in 1887 there were only eight convictions. Five murderers were never discovered. It also quotes the records of the five metropolitan counties, and shows that out of 78 murders committed there were only eight convictions. It may, of course, be said that this points to a lack of vigilance on the part of the police, and that things are growing worse in this respect. This is not likely. Whether the London police system is as good as it ought to be or not, it certainly is better

than it was 15 or 20 years ago. The real source of the difficulty lies in the immense growth of population. It would be far more hazardous to commit a crime in a place like Chester or Northampton than in a great metropolis like London, where a man may be lost to sight in a moment like a grain of sand on the shore. This is the danger that large cities have to face. Let a police force be ever so large, it must still be inadequate to cope with dangers that do not depend so much on elimination upon numbers as upon adventitious circumstances and dexterous methods of detection of crime. It is said that the 14,081 police employed to guard the lives and properties of the 5,476,447 people of London are not sufficient. That may or may not be, but the fact could not have much to do with the unwearied of criminals. A much larger force might be able by shorter beats and more frequent visits to suspected places to prevent to some extent the commission of crime; but in the most protected districts crimes of one kind and another are committed in large numbers every day. But for the detection of crime a few clever experienced detectives would be of more use than a hundred or more policemen. It is just here where some of the London criticism is most severe. English journals point out that the Criminal Investigation Department is not strong enough, and that the system of educating policemen for detectives is a bad one, because not only are they seldom qualified mentally for the sometimes delicate work that a detective has to do, but they do not get rid of the policeman's habits into which they have been drilled so long, and by manner, walk, and conversation they can be detected. But it would seem that ignorance of the best proofs that they are at work, and at work with determination and anxiety. Whether the Whitechapel murderer is discovered or not, the present excitement and severity of criticism will do much good. The attention of the public and of the Government has been directed to the police department with a good deal of vigour, and it may be that the Chief Commissioner of Police who will follow Sir CHARLES WARREN will improve things, but that remains to be seen. Baffled inquiry is too common a thing in every country in the world to warrant severe strictures being passed upon the London Police Department for having so long failed to discover the Whitechapel murderer.

The Assembly and the Government appear to have gone to sleep over the Budget. Six nights have already been occupied in discussing the TREASURER'S plan and unvarnished tale, and now the debate has been adjourned until Wednesday next. Whether it is to be finished next week no one knows, and no one seems to care. But some one ought to care. If the Government certainly should care, even if the members do not. They have some business which they want the House to transact before the Christmas holidays, so that the country may be brought back to the sound financial system which has been derided from with such evil consequences; but judging from present appearances, there is little chance of any business being transacted whatever. The consideration of the Budget has already occupied six nights, which means three Parliamentary weeks, and in four weeks Christmas will have arrived. Why should all this time have been consumed? The Budget proposes no new taxation, nor any alterations in duties; it is little more than a statement of accounts, and one evening should have been quite sufficient for its discussion. There is really nothing in the debate. The majority of members show how much interest they take in it by leaving the Chamber as soon as the question comes on; and yet the debate is allowed to drag along in an apparently interminable way, even without a protest from the Government. The PREMIER, although he has made no effort to cut short this prodigious waste of time, seems to be somewhat concerned about the state of the Government business, as he well may be, seeing that after sitting for a month the Assembly has done nothing, and he, therefore, to make Friday a sitting day as well as Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday. But what is the use of this if the Budget debate is to go on indefinitely? Members themselves ought to see that there is enough of it. Although the programme for the session is light there is some business, and that of an urgent nature, to be undertaken; but unless members show a different disposition none will be transacted, excepting, of course, the passing of the Payment of Members Bill. We said a little while ago that members had gone to sleep, but they are wide awake when their own interests are concerned. The Budget debate was interrupted last night to allow the Payment of Members Bill to be put through a stage or two; and no matter what goes to the wall, we may be sure that this measure will be dealt with. When the representative Chamber dilly-dallies with public business and rushes through a Payment of Members Bill, it pronounces its own condemnation.

From our telegrams it will be seen that the difficulty at the New Lambton Mine has been settled, and work in all the collieries will be resumed. It is pleasant to be able to announce the end to the strike at last. It is three months since the miners went out from the collieries with their picks and shovels, and coal-production and coal trade were virtually stopped in the Newcastle district. The differences that lay between masters and men might have been settled in August as well as in November; but human nature is not always disposed to be judicial, and to give and take, and the trouble drifted on until a week ago, when the general agreement was signed by all the mines save Mimmi. But it too came in finally, and work was announced for all the collieries for Monday last. But then the difficulty with the New Lambton Colliery came, and it seemed as if all the labour of months was to be jeopardised through a small trouble at one mine. It is creditable to the miners that they have decided upon the New Lambton case with so much promptness. It would have been a great misfortune if, just at the moment when the strike was being consigned to oblivion and work was beginning to take the place of disruption and idleness, the strife should be opened up again, and the good work of mediation undone. No

strike has ever occurred in Australia of such magnitude before, and in no case have the consequences been so serious commercially. It began with strong demands, and much that was threatening; it has ended with a creditable spirit of concession on both sides, and a due regard for what is just and fair. The general agreement on which the collieries will go to work at once, by order of the Masters' Association, may not meet the ideas of all the miners, but that it is largely satisfactory must be concluded from the fact that so large a majority of the miners voted for it. It was, perhaps, natural that some hitch should occur at the resumption of work, because in such an agreement as now governs the district some inequalities would exist, and some disadvantage would occur in individual cases. The Mimmi Mine was one example, and the New Lambton Colliery was another. If the terms of the agreement are held to, that disputes shall in the future be left to a Referee Court to settle, it may be hoped that a strike will not occur again. In the present instance the game has hardly been worth the candle, or rather the gain from the conflict has hardly been worth the price paid for it. The loss to the colony has been great, and to individuals the trial has been severe. We are glad to congratulate the mining district of Newcastle on the end of its trouble, and the prospects for comfortable working under the new agreement.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The English mails to October 19, per Orient Company's steamer Cuxoo, will be due to-morrow, in time for delivery at 2 p.m.

The Legislative Council sat for two hours yesterday. The Broken Hill Gas Company's Bill was further considered in committee and verbally amended. The Sydney Hydraulic Power Company's Bill was partially considered, and several amendments were introduced into the measure. Some new clauses were also incorporated in the bill, including one which requires that bylaws made by the promoters of the company shall not have any force until they have been approved by the Governor in Council and published in the Government Gazette.

The Cabinet met yesterday, and had under consideration some rather important matters. The Executive Commissioner to represent this colony at the Paris Exposition of 1889 has not yet been appointed, but the appointment will be made next week, when the several applications received for the position of secretary will also receive attention. The Government are engaged just now with the subject of technical education and the conversion of the Rookwood Reformatory buildings into an agricultural college, and it is expected that before long a scheme for the management of both will be submitted to Parliament.

There were only nine questions on the business paper of the Legislative Assembly yesterday, which were asked and answered. Sir Henry Parkes read to the House a telegram he had received from Sir Thomas M'Leish, thanking him for the action he had taken with regard to the question of appointments to Colonial Governorships. The Premier, in reply to Mr. Fletcher, said he would have no objection to allow the Payment of Members Bill to be discussed when the financial debate was finished. Mr. Abigail gave notice of his intention to move for leave to introduce a bill to define water rights. Mr. Alfred Allen called attention to the alleged nuisance at the Centennial Park. Sir Henry Parkes confessed he was puzzled what to do. They had to convert a most intractable piece of land into a park, and they could not do that without expelling the people that were on the land. This park would be an advantage to the municipality of Paddington that every municipality would not possess, yet these persons would not submit to a nuisance which, he thought, was inevitable. They might, perhaps, apply some dose of reason, but not so as to destroy the fertilising qualities of the manure. He thought it worth the part of these people not to put up with this nuisance, but to view the advantage they were to receive, for the improvement could not be carried out without this temporary nuisance. If he could take the park away from them he would, for they did not seem to appreciate the glorious privilege they would receive. Sir Henry Parkes also said, in reply to Mr. Lyne, that the schedule of the railways proposed last session had been accepted by the House, but that there were other railways to be considered. He was anxious that they should be considered by the House some time next week. Mr. Kerbel was then sworn in as a member of the Elections and Qualifications Committee, and Mr. Walker carried a motion for the production of papers in the case of Sergeant Powell. Mr. Melville having abandoned his intention of moving the adjournment in reference to affairs at the Little Bay Hospital, called the Premier's attention to the matter by asking questions without notice, and elicited from the Premier a promise that full inquiry should be made.

It was about 5 o'clock when the Legislative Assembly, having got through all the preliminary and formal business, resolved itself into committee of the whole, in order to resume the financial debate. Mr. Garvan, who had spoken more than once on the subject last week, now repeated his charges against the Treasurer, whom he accused of having kept his accounts improperly, of having expended loan money for unproductive works, and of having used public money for the improvement of his own estate. Mr. Lyne followed, and questioned the Treasurer's figures, which should have shown a deficit, and not a surplus. He charged the Government with having forced land sales in order to swell their receipts, and he condemned their policy generally. Mr. Tonkin followed in support of Garvan, and he contended that people were better off in this colony than they were in Victoria, and that wages were higher here. He affirmed that our debt of 41 millions was more than covered by our railways alone. Mr. Ellis congratulated the Treasurer upon his statement, which he considered very satisfactory. The debate was adjourned at about half-past 11 o'clock.

The second reading of the Payment of Members Bill was moved in the Legislative Assembly last night by Mr. W. Parker. A very short debate ensued, Sir Henry Parkes, Mr. Joseph Abbott, and Mr. Henson briefly opposing the measure. A division was then taken, and the second reading being carried by 24 to 12. The bill was taken through committee and reported to the House without amendment. The Hunter-street, Newcastle, Extension Bill was also read the second time, taken through committee, and reported without amendment. The House rose at 10 minutes before midnight.

In the Assembly last night Mr. Burns laid upon the table a return relating to the proposed railway from Bourke to Moree, via the Darling. The correspondence was of considerable bulk, and contained a minute by the Minister for Works relating to the deputations which waited upon him in July last. The minutes gave particulars of the statements advanced by the deputations, and contained a request that the proper officer of the department should supply him with information.

To-day is exceptional in regard to deputations. There is only one appointment, and that is for a deputation from the Canby Vale Progress Association, who will at 11 o'clock interview the Minister of Lands with respect to the Government reserves at St. John's and Canby Vale.

The Parliamentary Standing Committee on Public Works yesterday paid a visit to Middle Harbour, to inspect the site for the proposed bridge from the Spit to the Manly-road. The party consisted of the Hon. John Lubbock (chairman), G. Campbell, W. H. Eator, and P. T. Hunter. Mr. Eator, Mr. Campbell, Mr. Abbott, Mr. Copeland, A. Keith, S. Smith, T. M. Slattery, J. R. Street, and D. O'Connor. Mr. W. C. Bennett, Chief Commissioner for Roads and Bridges, Mr. J. A. McDonald, of the Roads and Bridges Department, and Mr. C. Lyne, secretary to the committee. The steam launch Lillian conveyed the party to Middle Harbour, where they landed at the new jetty recently erected near the Spit. The bridge, which is to form a connecting link between North Shore and Manly, will cross Middle Harbour at the Spit, near the site of the present ferry. As proposed it will be constructed of two central openings of 60ft., with two spans of 120ft. upon either side. The central spans will be formed by continuous

lattice girders, revolving upon a central swinging pier. The 120ft. spans are to be independent of the lattice girders. The roadway will be 10ft. wide. To allow of general heavy traffic the superstructure will be 30ft. in the clear above high water, and will rest upon wrought and cast iron cylinders. The approaches to the main bridge, which are 1500ft. in length, will consist of timber spans and earthwork embankments. £84,000 has been voted for the work. Mr. Brunton, the engineer in charge of the boring operations at this pier, stated that he had put in a bore of some 54ft. just off the Spit before reaching the rock. It is quite possible that the piers of the bridge will have to go through 50ft. or 40ft. of sand before coming to a solid bottom. The party, having re-embarked, were shown the site where the Manly drainage is proposed to be emptied into Middle Harbour, after which they returned to Sydney. The committee will meet to take evidence this afternoon.

The select committee of the Legislative Assembly appointed to inquire into the making of roads by the so-called "unemployed" through private property at Hornsby and the Holt-Sutherland Estate, met and proceeded to Hornsby, where they made a thorough inspection of the roads in question. On Tuesday they examined Mr. F. Wallis of that estate, and on Wednesday, Mr. E. Wallis of the Roads and Bridges Department, and on Wednesday, Mr. Houston, of the Casual Labour Board, was examined. The committee will meet again on Tuesday next, when probably the Hon. John Davies will be examined.

The Post Office Department of this colony have just issued a new form showing the signals to be hoisted on the flagstaff of the tower at the General Post Office, to denote the approach and arrival of English and foreign mails by the various routes. The house flag of each country is hoisted when the steamer is signalled at the Post Office, and the mails are signalled at the Post Office by a white flag, the United States flag, the flag of the Argentine Republic, and a red-and-green diagonally placed, means the North-German Lloyd mail. The sheet in question is artistically printed by the Government Printing Department.

Mr. Henry Parkes, accompanied by Mr. F. Abigail (Minister for Mines), and Mr. C. J. Roberts (Postmaster-General), will leave Sydney by train at 7.50 this morning on a visit to the Shoalhaven district. The change of the mails has already appeared in the Herald. Sir Henry Parkes and the other Ministers will return to Sydney on Monday.

At the beginning of the present week Mr. John Sutherland, the Minister for Works, who was just recovering from a very severe attack of neuralgia, had the misfortune to have one of his feet injured through a rather heavy marble ornament falling on it. The hon. gentleman has not since been able to leave his house, and he will probably be unable to attend to his duties until yesterday, when he attended a meeting of the Cabinet.

Our Samoa correspondent, writing on the recent outbreak of hostilities, supplies the following copy of a proclamation, issued by the United States vice-consul at Samoa:—"To the Citizens of the United States: It having been found necessary for the preservation of life and property, owing to the recent outbreaks committed within the town and harbour of Apia, a guard of marines has been landed from the U. S. S. Albatross, and the U. S. Consulate-General, to be in readiness to render all the assistance possible to our citizens. An alarm of danger can be given, or refuge afforded at the consulate any hour day or night. W. BLACKLOCK, U. S. Vice-Consul, Apia, Samoa. October 25, 1888." A similar proclamation, according to our correspondent, has been issued by the British consul.

A ROCKET (according to our Paris correspondent) is the Gyronide, M. Zédel's submarine boat, with which the navy authorities have been experimenting at Toulon with extraordinary success. This boat can travel under water and fix under an enemy's ship explosives that remain connected with it by wires, with the aid of which it fires them by an electric shock. The Gyronide, which is a revolutionary naval warfare, can be steered in any direction, moved up and down in the water at pleasure, and is perfectly habitable. It has a long, narrow, nearly 2 metres wide. It has reservoirs for water in variable quantities, which are filled to sink it, or to bring it up to the surface; and reservoirs of compressed air to renew its atmosphere at pleasure. It is commanded by a small glazed cupola, for the use of the directing officer, who will have with him only two mechanics and one common workman. It is provided with a Krupp's detector of 50 horsepower, and the machinery moved by compressed air. At the official experimentation of this curious realisation of Jules Verne's Nautilus, only naval authorities were allowed to be present, no press reporters or other onlookers being admitted.

Typhoid fever has made its appearance again in Parramatta, Mr. J. Watford, the local stationmaster, being the last person reported to have been attacked by the disease. During the course of the recent visit of the Railway Commissioners on the Illawarra line various matters were brought under their notice at the suburban railway stations. At Arncliffe the necessity for a goods siding was mentioned, and instructions were given for plans and estimate of cost to be prepared forthwith. The Commissioners refused to grant additional gates for ingress and egress, being of opinion that too many already existed. At Kogarah it was reported that the Commissioners were favourable to the erection of an overhead bridge for the accommodation of travellers. It was decided to place a porter in charge of Penrith platform, and at Oakley a promise was made to cause a weatherboard to be erected. The question of freight upon bricks was gone into, and the Commissioners were favourable to a reduction of about eightpence per thousand, or twopenny per ton, on present rates. The recent high fares upon the Kogarah-Sand South railway—viz. ninepence return—was represented as being injurious to traffic, and a fare of sixpence was suggested for trial, meeting with the approval of Mr. Eddy. The Commissioners were met at the stations by the Mayors of Rockdale, Kogarah, and Hurstville, who laid the various matters before them.

Mr. HAYNES, M.L.A., has received a communication from the Railway Department stating that no definite information can at present be given relative to the supply of new cattle trucks, or the running of the new goods trucks. The train service generally at present is under revision, and the question of the running of a Sunday train to Penrith is being considered, with other matters. The Commissioners expressed themselves as being glad to receive any proposal for an excursion train service, and will give the question every consideration.

His Honor the Chief Justice, upon taking his seat yesterday in Banco, said that he might state for the information of the Bar and the other branch of the legal profession, that the Court proposed to postpone the sittings of Term as of from Friday, the 30th instant, until the last day of the sittings. During the last fortnight of such sittings, therefore, no Term business will be taken, and, for the period stated, three Jury Courts will sit for the trial of cases. It is expected that the balance of the work on the Term will be finished by the end of next week; but, should any cases remain, they will go over until next year.

The arguments in the part heard appeal Davies and another v. the National Fire and Marine Insurance Company were resumed yesterday in Banco, but were not concluded. In the Jury Court, the action James v. Hercules Land and Building Company resulted in a verdict for plaintiff, £10,000 damages, £180 7s. in addition to the £200 10s. 8d. paid into court. In the next action, St. George v. Bennett and another, was an action to recover compensation for an alleged libel published in defendant's evening paper of the 8th and 9th September last year, stating that plaintiff had been convicted of man-lap, whereas he was acquitted. Defendant paid £25 into court as sufficient to compensate the plaintiff for any injury he had sustained. The case was not concluded when the Court rose. Mr. Justice Windeyer sat in Divorce in the morning, and settled issues in Franklin v. Franklin and Ford v. Ford.

The sittings of the Central Criminal Court were continued yesterday, before his Honor Mr. Justice

Innes. Mr. Heydon appeared on behalf of the Crown. The jury after having been locked up all night in connection with the trial of Louisa Collins for the murder of her husband, Charles Andrews, were unable to agree and were discharged. The accused was remanded to her former custody. Two cases were dealt with during the day. William Smith and John Gash were convicted of robbing and this case was remanded to the next day. Three young men, named Edward Welbourne, Joseph Murphy, and George Watson, were charged with house-breaking. The prisoner Welbourne pleaded guilty, and received a sentence of two years and nine months' imprisonment, with hard labour, in Gonburn Gaol. George Watson was acquitted. Joseph Murphy was found guilty, and was sentenced to two years and nine months' imprisonment, with hard labour, in Bathurst Gaol. The court then adjourned.

The sittings of the Metropolitan Court of Quarter Sessions were continued at the Darlinghurst Court-house yesterday, before Mr. District Court Judge M'Farland. Mr. Fitzhardinge appeared on behalf of the Crown. Only two cases were dealt with during the day. A Chinaman named Goo Too was arraigned upon a charge of false pretences, but the jury were unable to agree upon a verdict in the case, and were locked up for the night. A young man named Harry Hudson was found guilty of having received a quantity of stolen jewellery, and was sentenced to four years' penal servitude. The court sat until a late hour. The sittings of the court will be resumed at 10 o'clock this morning.

An attempt at burglary was made on the premises of Messrs. H. H. Groth, jun., and Co., oil and colour men, 529, George-street, on Wednesday night. The attempted entrance to the premises was made in Albion-street. One of Chubb's patent locks was broken to pieces, and the door of the burglar was made to have been disturbed, as the premises show no sign of entry, and the establishment seems in perfect order. The matter is now in the hands of the police.

Some statistics relating to the public expenditure, prepared by the Consulting Accountant of the Treasury, Mr. Kirkpatrick, quoted in a recent issue of the *Advertiser*, have been published by Mr. Kirkpatrick, who says that the previous figures were prepared by direction and for the information of the Colonial Treasurer in September last, some time before the preparation of the Supplementary Estimates for 1888 and previous years. Since then the ordinary expenditure for the year 1888 has been increased, by the cost of transmission of telegraphic messages to the amount of £11,288, from £7,501,242, as previously stated, to £7,512,530, making the authorised expenditure for that year at the rate of £7 6s. 11d. per head. The charges for 1887 and 1888, as now shown in the accounts in Ways and Means of 31st October last, differ from the amounts shown in the accounts as submitted on 17th July last to the extent of the further charges and alterations therein specified. For the year 1887 the charges authorised and estimated, exclusive of savings to the amount of £225,000, now amount to £7,724,950, leaving for deficit, interest on loans, £1,714,050, having for ordinary expenditure the sum of £7,011,903 1s. 11d. The population numbered 1,042,919. The expenditure would therefore be at the rate of £9 14s. 6d. per head. For the year 1888 the charges authorised and estimated (exclusive of savings to the amount of £400,000) amount to the sum of £8,583,282 1s. 10d., deduct, interest on loans, £1,714,050, leaving for ordinary expenditure the sum of £6,869,232 1s. 10d. The population is now estimated to number 1,087,000 at the end of the year. The expenditure, therefore, would be at the rate of £8 6s. 3d. per head.

The following is the order of musical service at St. Andrew's Cathedral this afternoon, 4.30.—Nuncies, Walmsey, in 3 minor; Nuncies, Walmsey, in D minor; Anthem, "The Lord is great in Zion" (Hest).

The Central Harbour excursion and luncheon to the members of the medical profession, from the extensive preparations that have been made, promises to be a most successful gathering. The Assembly has been engaged to convey the company to Calcutta to-morrow morning, but previously to going there the members will be taken round the harbour. The luncheon is to be partaken of at Calcutta.

The band of the New South Wales Naval P. Artillery will perform on Saturday afternoon (weather permitting) at the Zoological Gardens, Moore Park. Under the conductors of their bandmaster, Mr. Edward Kearns, a grand and choice programme of music.

Per permission of Captain Hixson and officers, the Naval Brigade Band will perform in the pavilion, Hyde Park this evening, at 8 o'clock. Programme: March, "The Royal Brigade" (J. Davies); overture, "Victory" (H. Round); waltz, "The Wicket Gate" (W. St. John); dramatic glee, "Hail Apollo" (H. Round); selection, "Notre Dame Alliance" (Kling); waltz, "Flowers by the Wayside" (Kling).

The Permanent Artillery Band, under the direction of Bandmaster M. J. Watford, will perform the following programme of music in the band pavilion, Hyde Park, this afternoon, weather permitting, commencing at 3.30 o'clock:—Overture, "Tut-tit-tit" (J. Davies); overture, "Victory" (H. Round); selection, Sp. "Oberto Conte di S. Bonifacio"; Verdi: cavetto, "Marjorie"; Deryn; song, "Thou'rt Passing House, Sullivan; galop, "Fiz"; Gloria; "God Save the Queen."

THE GOVERNORSHIP OF QUEENSLAND.

THE APPOINTMENT OF SIR HENRY BLAKE REPORTED CANCELLED.

[BY CABLE.]

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Nov. 21.

St. Stephen's Review publishes a statement to the effect that the Cabinet has decided that Sir Henry Arthur Blake is not to proceed to Queensland.

It also announces that the Colonial Office is prepared to inform the colonial Governments of the names of the Governors selected before the appointments are made.

Sir Henry Blake, who was interviewed on his arrival at Queenstown, stated that he considered that the opposition to his appointment to the Governorship of Queensland emanates from a small section of the Irish.

Nov. 22.

In the House of Commons Mr. Dillwyn, member for Swansea, has given notice of his intention to move for the appointment of a Select Committee to consider the conditions under which Governors of British colonies are appointed by the Colonial Office.

ALLEGED CORRUPTION IN THE FRENCH PUBLIC SERVICE.

MEMBERS OF THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES IMPLICATED.

[BY CABLE.]

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Nov. 22.

M. Daniel Wilson, son-in-law of ex-President Grévy, has published disclosures in the journal *La Petite France*, alleging that certain prominent members of the Chamber of Deputies are guilty of corruption. Other persons are bringing forward charges of a similar nature.

The disclosures have created a great sensation in Paris.

SOUND ADVICE TO FEMALES.

Women, as a general rule, are more apt to suffer with headache, debility, and nervousness than men. In lieu of consulting the family physician, let them try *Walden's Schagge*.—[Advt.]

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

The American colony here is glorying in the success of the American singers, one of whom will occupy the leading post in almost every one of the leading theatres of Europe during the coming season. Admirers of a Patti in "The Great Britain" will find problems over the reminiscences of the brilliant yet unassuming comedienne. Colonel Mapleson's book concerning his connection with the stage which the impresario has just published. That the favourite singer is exacting concerning the money-payment of her brilliant vocalization is well known. Among Mapleson's experiences of his characteristic, take the following:—On one occasion in Boston, Mr. Mapleson was only able to offer her a salary of £4,800 instead of a £10,000, which he had bargained for. The performer, for compensation, had engaged to sing at the theatre for a long time, and formally announced to Mr. Mapleson that his contract with Mme. Patti was at an end. The impresario supposed the break to be inevitable, but

abstraction thereof of seven bank notes of 100fr. each, which have both answered the members and amazed the public. M. Gilly will be called upon, as soon as the Chamber meets, to furnish facts and names in proof of his assertions: "I will furnish both facts and names if I am not satisfied with the decision of the Court of Correctional Police; but not otherwise."

It is tolerably certain that the coming Parliamentary session will not lack animation.

Marshall Bazaine's brothers and nephews have replied to the attack which followed the notice of his death and interment at Madrid, by contradictions of appreciations which they declare to be scandalously mistaken and slanderous. They state that his family made him an allowance of 100,000 fr. a month; that he was not with him when he died, and that thus before his death he received a most affectionate letter from his wife and daughter, detained in Mexico by legal difficulties, growing out of the bequest which Mme. Bazaine had been compelled to go thither to obtain

AND Grounds, hall, 6 rooms, lit., &c. Jackson, 70, Pitt-st.
BOOK WOOD.—Grand block of 64 acres, 6 min. from
 W station, for subdivision or residence. Jackson, 70, Pitt-st.
ON Saturday week, December 1st, Holborn Estate
 Extension Sale, at Leichhardt, will be held, when Hardie and
 Gorman will dispose of the whole property, comprising 53 Lots,
 on the easy terms of 10 per cent. deposit, the balance by monthly
 payments extending over 3 or 4 years. *Torrens' title.*
TO-MORROW, HYDE LAND SALE. Goodin's Vale
 Estate, near station. Free tickets. H. and W. (3336)

the latest Shapes and Styles.

THOMPSON and GILES,
DENISON HOUSE,
Georgestreet, Sydney
(one door from the General Post Office).

ORANGE BLOSSOM SOAP for Toilet, Bath, and Laundry, at all grocers', chemists'; samples free.
UPSET PRICES from 25s foot.—**Carlton Land Sale**
 Next **SATURDAY**. See Auction Column.

RUSHBROOKE, NEXT SATURDAY.
Buyers should leave by 12.30 and 1.30 boat.

CHRISTMAS Sale.—White Lace Curtains from 2s 11s, Cold, 2s 6d, French Curves 2s 11d, Campbell Bros., 423, Geo.-

NO DECEPTION about this Sale. Every lot put up will be sold. **CARLTON SALE, TO-MORROW.**

SATURDAY WEEK
SATURDAY WEEK

SATURDAY WEEK.

DECEMBER 1st, at 5 o'clock
DECEMBER 1st, at 5 o'clock
DECEMBER 1st, at 5 o'clock

REHARMEL ESTATE
REHARMEL ESTATE
REHARMEL ESTATE

EXTENSION SALE
EXTENSION SALE
EXTENSION SALE

LEICHHARDT
LEICHHARDT
LEICHHARDT

TRAMWAY TERMINI
TRAMWAY TERMINI
TRAMWAY TERMINI

313 ALLOTMENTS
313 ALLOTMENTS
313 ALLOTMENTS

Being the large intact block of land between
Being the large intact block of land between
Being the large intact block of land between

NORTON-STREET CHAMWAY TERMINI.

TORRENS ACT TITLE
TORRENS ACT TITLE
TORRENS ACT TITLE

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION
IMMEDIATE POSSESSION
IMMEDIATE POSSESSION

10 PER CENT. DEPOSIT
10 PER CENT. DEPOSIT
10 PER CENT. DEPOSIT

BALANCE BY
BALANCE BY
BALANCE BY

MONTHLY PAYMENTS
MONTHLY PAYMENTS
MONTHLY PAYMENTS

EXTENDING OVER 5 or 8 YEARS
EXTENDING OVER 5 or 8 YEARS
EXTENDING OVER 5 or 8 YEARS

ASSISTANCE TO BUILD
ASSISTANCE TO BUILD
ASSISTANCE TO BUILD

HARBOR VIEWS
HARBOR VIEWS
HARBOR VIEWS

COOL SEA BREEZE
COOL SEA BREEZE
COOL SEA BREEZE

BOATING AND FISHING
BOATING AND FISHING
BOATING AND FISHING

WAIT FOR THIS SALE
WAIT FOR THIS SALE
WAIT FOR THIS SALE

SATURDAY WEEK
SATURDAY WEEK
SATURDAY WEEK

Vendors:
The Anglo-Australian Investment, Bond, and Finance Company,
LIBERALLY ASSIST BUYERS

REHARMEL EXTENSION SALE
REHARMEL EXTENSION SALE
REHARMEL EXTENSION SALE

to build.

The
LONG NOSE POINT RAILWAY
LONG NOSE POINT RAILWAY
LONG NOSE POINT RAILWAY

INTERSECTS REHARMEL
INTERSECTS REHARMEL
INTERSECTS REHARMEL

LITHO, by Mr. Surveyor Mann, Jun., will be ready in a few days.

HARDIE and GORMAN
HARDIE and GORMAN
HARDIE and GORMAN

Acquisitions.

TO-MORROW. TO-MORROW.

A NEW DEPARTURE.

UPPER PRICES FROM 25s per FOOT.

CARLTON ESTATE, HILLAWARRA LINE,
FACING THE RAILWAY STATION.

This Estate is Equivalent between
KOGARAH and HUBSTVILLE
(Kogarah is now the favorite station) and has
THREE-QUARTERS of a MILE FRONTAGE
TO THE RAILWAY LINE,
Recently Opened Right Through to the
HILLAWARRA DISTRICT.

FOR SALE BY AUCTION, ON THE GROUND.

TO-MORROW, at 2 p.m.

T. R. SMITH will Sell.
MAKE NO MISTAKE ABOUT THIS SALE.
It will be
THE SALE OF THE SEASON.
RAILWAY TICKETS will be issued FREE to those desirous
of inspecting this Property prior to sale, so that they can judge
for themselves, and see beforehand what they are going to buy.
The soil speaks for itself. The Gardens on the Estate are of
an excellent proof to satisfy the most sceptical.
THE SCENERY is unsurpassed, the land being higher than
Kogarah.
By staking only a few feet perfectly FRESH WATER is ob-
tainable anywhere on the Estate.

TERMS:
ONLY £5 DEPOSIT.
BALANCE 4s 6d PER WEEK FOR £100, or ABOUT 5d
PER LOT.
Buyers of more than one Lot pay
ONLY £5 DEPOSIT ON EACH LOT.
REASON TICKETS, 5d PER DAY.
LIBERAL ASSISTANCE TO BUILD.
TITLE—TORRENS.

Every Lot put up will be sold, no matter what it brings.
The Company's Agent, Mr. Blisset, meets the 1.15 and 3.15 p.m.
trains from Sydney at Carlton station for those who intend
purchasing over the ground.
Free rail tickets for inspection.

AUCTIONEER:
T. R. SMITH, 55, PARK-STREET.

VENDORS:
THE MERCANTILE BUILDING, LAND, AND INVEST-
MENT CO., Limited,
PARK and CASTLEBAGH STREETS.
EDWIN J. C. BRYANT,
General Manager.

Lithos, ready, and will be forwarded on application.

CITY AND SUBURBAN PROPERTIES.
BY ORDER OF THE AUCTIONEER, FOR SALE BY AUCTION, ON THE GROUND, AT
THE AUCTION SALE WEDNESDAY,
November 26, at 11 a.m.,
by GARLAND and HAMILTON,
at their Property Exchange, 74, Pitt-street.

CITY, Fowler-street.
Vacant Land, having a frontage to
Fowler-street of 100 ft. 6 in., by a depth of
74 ft. 6 in. on one side and 77 ft. 6 in. on
the other, with a back width of 50 ft. 6 in.

CITY, Gloucester-street.
No. 64, being a 2-storied House, built on
stone foundations, 3 rooms, with a
bath-room to Gloucester-street, by a depth
of 27 ft. 6 in. on one side and 5 ft. 6 in. on
the other, with a frontage to Gloucester-
street of 57 ft. 6 in.; pricing a rental of
£21 6s per year.

PENKENT HILLS-SD.
Parsonage, 2 miles from Station—
Residence, containing 10 rooms, kitchen,
etc., and brick Cottage, 3 rooms, callio,
combustion, &c.; erected within
14 acres of orchard land in full culti-
vation, with a 2-acre waste from Station,
40 acres of good level land, 10 acres
planted, 15 acres cleared; watermain
is erected in brick House, containing 3
rooms, kitchen, stable, and outbuildings.

ERMITON WHARF ROAD.
Having a frontage of 5 ft. 6 in. by a depth
of 5 ft. 6 in. to Little Arthur-street,
it is erected 2 brick Cottages, each 2
rooms, with a bath, each 2 rooms, libe-
rally, verandah, also (Little Arthur-
street), W.B. Cottage, 3 rooms.

BALMAIN, Arthur-street.
Having a frontage of 27 ft. 6 in. by a depth
of 90 ft. 6 in. it is erected a W.B. Cottage
of 3 rooms, with a bath, each 2 rooms, libe-
rally, verandah, also (Little Arthur-
street), W.B. Cottage, 3 rooms.

BALMAIN, Pine-street.
Having a frontage of 5 ft. 6 in. by a depth
of 5 ft. 6 in. to Little Arthur-street,
it is erected a brick Villa, stone foundation,
bath, kitchen, &c., with 2 rooms, libe-
rally, verandah, also (Little Arthur-
street), W.B. Cottage, 3 rooms.

BALMAIN, Arthur-street.
Having a frontage of 5 ft. 6 in. by a depth
of 5 ft. 6 in. to Little Arthur-street,
it is erected a brick Villa, stone foundation,
bath, kitchen, &c., with 2 rooms, libe-
rally, verandah, also (Little Arthur-
street), W.B. Cottage, 3 rooms.

BALMAIN, Rose-street.
Having a frontage of 5 ft. 6 in. by a depth
of 5 ft. 6 in. to Little Arthur-street,
it is erected a brick Villa, stone foundation,
bath, kitchen, &c., with 2 rooms, libe-
rally, verandah, also (Little Arthur-
street), W.B. Cottage, 3 rooms.

ROBERTSTOWN, Thompson-street.
Having a frontage of 27 ft. 6 in. by a depth
of 100 ft. 6 in. it is erected a 2-storied
house, with a bath, each 2 rooms, libe-
rally, verandah, also (Little Arthur-
street), W.B. Cottage, 3 rooms.

For further particulars apply to
GARLAND and HAMILTON,
74, Pitt-street, City.

CHRISTMAS SALE.—Oleoth, off. wide, 15 ft. 6 in. room,
12 x 14 ft.; Linoleum, 12 x 14 ft. 6 in. room,
12 x 14 ft. 6 in. room, 12 x 14 ft. 6 in. room.

UPPER PRICES FROM 25s per FOOT.—Carlton Land Sale
Company, Ltd., the Auctioneers.

RUSHBROOKS.—Is marriage a failure? Solve this
question and be a buyer at Rushbrooks on the 1st.
REHARMEL EXTENSION SALE. Hardie and Gorman.

HOBART.—Is marriage a failure? Solve this
question and be a buyer at Rushbrooks on the 1st.
REHARMEL EXTENSION SALE. Hardie and Gorman.

CONNELL-ST. City.—Valuable site at 100 ft. 6 in.
rooms, at 11.30 To-day. Richards and Gorman.

TO-MORROW, RYDE LAND SALE. Groom's Vale
Estate, near station. Free tickets. J. and W. (1901)

